30210. Adulteration and misbranding of nondestearinated cod-liver oil. U. S. v. Fifty-four 30-Gallon Drums of Non-Destearinated Cod Liver Oil. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 44140. Sample No. 2147–D.)

This product was represented to be nondestearinated cod-liver oil of pharmacopoeial standard but failed to conform to said standard since it contained not more than 60 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per gram; whereas the pharmacopoeia requires that it contain not less than 85 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per gram.

On October 13, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifty-four 30-gallon drums of the above-described product at Minneapolis, Minn.; alleging that the article had been shipped from a foreign country, namely, Norway, by Peder Devold Oil Co., Ltd., of Alesund, Norway, on or about September 20, 1937; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in part: "Vitamine Brand for Poultry."

Adulteration was alleged in that the article was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down therein and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the container.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Non-Destearinated Cod Liver Oil USP," borne on the label, was false and misleading since the article did not conform to the specifications of the United States Pharmacopoeia in that it contained less than 85 U. S. P. units of vitamin D per gram.

On February 4, 1939, Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30211. Adulteration and misbranding of tablets of quinine, iron, and zinc valerianates and migraine tablets. U. S. v. Hance Bros. & White, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fine, $25. (F. & D. No. 40784. Sample Nos. 67302–C, 67304–C.)

The strength and purity of these drug preparations fell below the professed standard under which they were sold in that they contained smaller amounts of certain therapeutic agents than declared on the labels.

On April 27, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Hance Bros. & White, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about January 15, 1937, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey of quantities of the above-named drug products which were adulterated and misbranded.

The tablets of quinine, iron, and zinc valerianates were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each tablet was represented to contain 1 grain (0.065 gram) of quinine valerianate, 1 grain of iron valerianate, and 1 grain of zinc valerianate; whereas each of said tablets contained less of said drugs than represented, namely, not more than 0.59 grain (0.038 gram) of quinine valerianate, not more than 0.49 grain (0.032 gram) of iron valerianate, and not more than 0.62 grain (0.040 gram) of zinc valerianate. Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Tablets Quinine Iron and Zinc Valerianates * * * Quinine Valer., 1 Gr. (0.065 Gm.) Iron Valer., 1 Gr. (0.065 Gm.) Zinc Valer., 1 Gr. (0.065 Gm.)," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading since the tablets contained smaller amounts of quinine, iron, and zinc valerianates than those represented.

The migraine tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each of the said tablets was represented to contain 2½ grains of acetanilid, ½ grain of monobromated camphor, and 1 grain of sodium salicylate; whereas each of said tablets contained less of the said drugs than represented, namely, not more than 2.17 grains of acetanilid, not more than 0.40 grain of monobromated camphor, and not more than 0.87 grain of sodium salicylate. Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Tablets * * * Acetanilide 2½ grs. Camphor Monob ½ gr. Sodium Salicylate 1 gr.," borne on the bottle